=> S 239801-59-3/RN

L5 1 239801-59-3/RN

=> D L5 SQIDE TOTAL

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

RN 239801-59-3 REGISTRY

CN Thiazolo[3,2-a]benzimidazole-2-carboxamide, 5-amino-N-cyclohexyl-N,3-dimethyl-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

MF C18 H22 N4 O S . 2 Cl H

SR CA

LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS

●2 HCl

- 1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
- 1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

the compound in

294

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

RN 324022-11-9 REGISTRY

CN Thiazolo[3,2-a]benzimidazole-2-carboxamide, 6-amino-N,3-dimethyl-N-[(1R,2S)-2-methylcyclohexyl]-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

FS STEREOSEARCH

MF C19 H24 N4 O S . 2 Cl H

SR CA

LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).

$$H_2N$$
 N
 Me
 N
 R
 R

•2 HCl

- 1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
- 1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

the instant in Chin 6

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

RN 299901-50-1 REGISTRY

CN Thiazolo[3,2-a]benzimidazole-2-carboxamide, 6-amino-N-cyclohexyl-N,3-dimethyl-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

MF C18 H22 N4 O S . 2 Cl H

SR CA

LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS

●2 HCl

- 2 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
- 2 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L2ANSWER 1 OF 5 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2002 WILA

PATENT APPLICATION - PATENTANMELDUNG - DEMANDE DE BREVET

ACCESSION NUMBER:

1205187 EUROPATFULL EW 200220 FS OS

TITLE:

REMEDIES FOR NEUROGENIC PAINS. ARZNEI FUER NEUROGENE SCHMERZEN.

REMEDES CONTRE LES DOULEURS NEUROGENES.

INVENTOR (S):

Okada, Masamichi Yamanouchi Pharmaceutical Co.Ltd, 21, Miyukigaoka, Tsukuba-shi, Ibaraki 305-8585, JP; Nagakura, Yukinori Yamanouchi Pharm. Co. Ltd, 21 Miyukigaoka, Tsukuba-shi, Ibaraki 305-8585, JP; Kiso, Tetsuo Yamanouchi Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., 21, Miyukigaoka, Tsukuba-shi, Ibaraki 305-8585, JP;

Toya, Takashi Yamanouchi Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., 21, Miyukigaoka, Tsukuba-shi, Ibaraki 305-8585, JP; Hayashibe, Satoshi Yamanouchi Pharm. Co.Ltd,, 21

Miyukigaoka, Tsukuba-shi, Ibaraki 305-8585, JP

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):

YAMANOUCHI PHARMACEUTICAL CO.

LTD., No. 3-11 Nihonbashi-Honcho, 2-chome

Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103-8411, JP

PATENT ASSIGNEE NO:

274784 AGENT:

Geering, Keith Edwin et al., REDDIE & GROSE 16

Theobalds

Road, London WC1X 8PL, GB

AGENT NUMBER: 30911

OTHER SOURCE:

BEPA2002042 EP 1205187 A1 0013

SOURCE:

Wila-EPZ-2002-H20-T1b Patent

DOCUMENT TYPE:

LANGUAGE:

Anmeldung in Japanisch; Veroeffentlichung in Englisch;

Verfahren in Englisch

DESIGNATED STATES:

R AT; R BE; R CH; R CY; R DE; R DK; R ES; R FI; R FR; R

GB; R GR; R IE; R IT; R LI; R LU; R MC; R NL; R PT; R

SE; R AL; R LT; R LV; R MK; R RO; R SI

PATENT INFO. PUB. TYPE:

EPA1 EUROPAEISCHE PATENTANMELDUNG (Internationale

Anmeldung)

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO KIND DATE -----EP 1205187 A1 20020515 'OFFENLEGUNGS' DATE: 20020515 APPLICATION INFO.: EP 2000-948290 20000801 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1999-218309 19990802 RELATED DOC. INFO.: WO 00-JP5074 000801 INTAKZ WO 0108705 010208 INTPNR

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 5 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2002 WILA

PATENT APPLICATION - PATENTANMELDUNG - DEMANDE DE BREVET

ACCESSION NUMBER:

TITLE:

1167369 EUROPATFULL EW 200201 FS OS NOVEL THIAZOLOBENZIMIDAZOLE DERIVATIVES.

NEUE THIAZOLOBENZIMIDAZOL-DERIVATE.

NOUVEAUX DERIVES DE THIAZOLOBENZIMIDAZOLE.

INVENTOR (S):

HAYASHIBE, Satoshi, Yamanouchi Pharmac. Co., Ltd., 21,

Miyukigaoka, Tsukuba-shi, Ibaraki 305-8585, JP;

ITAHANA, Hirotsune, Yamanouchi Pharmac. Co., Ltd., 21,

Miyukigaoka, Tsukuba-shi, Ibaraki 305-8585, JP; OKADA, Masamichi, Yamanouchi Pharmac. Co., Ltt., 21,

Miyukigaoka, Tsukuba-shi, Ibaraki 305-8585, JP; KOHARA, Atsuyuki, Yamanouchi Pharmac. Co., Ltd., 21, Miyukigaoka, Tsukuba-shi, Ibaraki 305-8585, JP; MAENO, Kyoichi, Yamanouchi Pharmac. Co., Ltd., 21, Miyukigaoka, Tsukuba-shi, Ibaraki 305-8585, JP; YAHIRO, Kiyoshi, Yamanouchi Pharmac. Co., Ltd., 21, Miyukigaoka, Tsukuba-shi, Ibaraki 305-8585, JP; SHIMADA, Itsuro, Yamanouchi Pharmac. Co., Ltd., 21, Miyukigaoka, Tsukuba-shi, Ibaraki 305-8585, JP; TANABE, Kazuhito, Yamanouchi Pharmac. Co., Ltd., 21, Miyukigaoka, Tsukuba-shi, Ibaraki 305-8585, JP; NEGORO, Kenji, Yamanouchi Pharmac. Co., Ltd., 21, Miyukigaoka, Tsukuba-shi, Ibaraki 305-8585, JP; KAMIKUBO, Takashi, Yamanouchi Pharmac. Co., Ltd., 21, Miyukigaoka, Tsukuba-shi, Ibaraki 305-8585, JP; SAKAMOTO, Shuichi, Yamanouchi Pharmac. Co., Ltd., 21, Miyukigaoka, Tsukuba-shi, Ibaraki 305-8585, JP

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):

YAMANOUCHI PHARMACEUTICAL CO.

LTD., No. 3-11 Nihonbashi-Honcho, 2-chome

Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103-8411, JP

PATENT ASSIGNEE NO:

AGENT:

Geering, Keith Edwin, REDDIE & GROSE 16 Theobalds Road,

London WC1X 8PL, GB

AGENT NUMBER:

30911

274784

OTHER SOURCE:

BEPA2002002 EP 1167369 A1 0040

SOURCE: Wila-EPZ-2002-H01-T1a

DOCUMENT TYPE:

LANGUAGE:

Patent

Anmeldung in Japanisch; Veroeffentlichung in Englisch;

Verfahren in Englisch

DESIGNATED STATES:

R AT; R BE; R CH; R CY; R DE; R DK; R ES; R FI; R FR; R

GB; R GR; R IE; R IT; R LI; R LU; R MC; R NL; R PT; R

SE; R AL; R LT; R LV; R MK; R RO; R SI

PATENT INFO. PUB. TYPE:

EPA1 EUROPAEISCHE PATENTANMELDUNG (Internationale

Anmeldung)

PATENT INFORMATION:

	PATENT NO	KIND DATE
	EP 1167369	A1 20020102
'OFFENLEGUNGS' DATE:		20020102
APPLICATION INFO.:	EP 2000-915350	20000405
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	JP 1999-99062	19990406
RELATED DOC. INFO.:	WO 00-JP2199	000405 INTAKZ
	WO 0059913	001012 INTPNR

ANSWER 3 OF 5 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2002 WILA L_2

PATENT APPLICATION - PATENTANMELDUNG - DEMANDE DE BREVET

ACCESSION NUMBER:

1059090 EUROPATFULL EW 200050 FS OS

TITLE:

INVENTOR(S):

REMEDIES FOR BRAIN INFARCTION.

MEDIKAMENTE GEGEN HIRNINFARKT.

MEDICAMENTS CONTRE L'INFARCISSEMENT DU CERVEAU.

OKADA, M., Yamanouchi Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., 21,

Miyukigaoka Tsukuba-shi, Ibaraki 305-8585, JP;

TAKAHASHI, M., Yamanouchi Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd, 21,

Miyukigaoka Tsukuba-shi, Ibaraki 305-8585, JP;

HAYASHIBE, S., Yamanouchi Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., 21,

Miyukigaoka Tsukuba-shi, Ibaraki 305-8585, JP

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):

YAMANOUCHI PHARMACEUTICAL CO.

LTD., No. 3-11 Nihonbashi-Honcho, 2-chome

Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103-8411, JP

PATENT ASSIGNEE NO:

274784

AGENT:

Geering, Keith Edwin, REDDIE & GROSE 16 Theobalds Road,

London WC1X 8PL, GB

AGENT NUMBER:

30911

OTHER SOURCE:

BEPA2000096 EP 1059090 A1 0011

SOURCE:

Wila-EPZ-2000-H50-T1b

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Patent

LANGUAGE:

Anmeldung in Japanisch; Veroeffentlichung in Englisch;

Verfahren in Englisch

DESIGNATED STATES:

R AT; R BE; R CH; R DE; R DK; R ES; R FI; R FR; R GB; R

GR; R IE; R IT; R LI; R LU; R NL; R PT; R SE

PATENT INFO. PUB. TYPE:

EPA1 EUROPAEISCHE PATENTANMELDUNG (Internationale

Anmeldung)

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO KIND DATE ______ EP 1059090 A1 20001213 'OFFENLEGUNGS' DATE: 20001213 APPLICATION INFO.: EP 1999-906548 19990302 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1998-50241 19980303 WO 99-JP995 RELATED DOC. INFO.: 990302 INTAKZ

ANSWER 4 OF 5 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-182868 [18] WPIDS

DOC. NO. CPI:

C2001-054575

WO 9944639

TITLE:

Remedies with reduced side-effects for neurogenic pains

990910 INTPNR

e.q. due to diabetes and nervous tension comprises

systemic administration of an mGluR1 receptor antagonist, conveniently operable by patients.

DERWENT CLASS:

INVENTOR(S):

HAYASHIBE, S; KISO, T; NAGAKURA, Y; OKADA, M; TOYA, T

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):

(YAMA) YAMANOUCHI PHARM CO LTD

COUNTRY COUNT:

95

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND DATE	WEEK	LA PO	j

WO 2001008705 A1 20010208 (200118)* JA 21

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE

SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

AU 2000061820 A 20010219 (200129)

A1 20020515 (200239) EP 1205187 EN

> R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI

APPLICATION DETAILS:

APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2000-JP5074	20000801
AU 2000-61820	20000801
EP 2000-948290	20000801
WO 2000-JP5074	20000801
•	WO 2000-JP5074 AU 2000-61820 EP 2000-948290

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO KIND PATENT NO

-----AU 2000061820 A Based on WO 200108705

EP 1205187 A1 Based on WO 200108705

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1999-218309 19990802

ANSWER 5 OF 5 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999-540747 [45] WPIDS

DOC. NO. CPI: C1999-157977

TITLE: Agent for treating brain infarction comprising

mGluR1 antagonist, preferably thiazolo-benzimidazole derivative.

DERWENT CLASS: B02

INVENTOR(S): HAYASHIBE, S; OKADA, M; TAKAHASHI, M

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (YAMA) YAMANOUCHI PHARM CO LTD

COUNTRY COUNT: 83

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO KIND DATE WEEK LAPG -----

WO 9944639 A1 19990910 (199945)* JA 19

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL

OA PT SD SE SL SZ UG ZW

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RU SD SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW

A 19990920 (200007) AU 9926426

AU 9926426 A 19990920 (200007) EP 1059090 A1 20001213 (200066) EN

R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL PT SE

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9944639	A1	WO 1999-JP995	19990302
AU 9926426	A	AU 1999-26426	19990302
EP 1059090	A1	EP 1999-906548	19990302
		WO 1999-JP995	19990302

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 9926426	A Based on	WO 9944639
EP 1059090	Al Based on	WO 9944639

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1998-50241 19980303 L11 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER:

2000:725639 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

133:281784

TITLE:

Preparation of thiazolobenzimidazole derivatives as

drugs with affinity for metabotropic glutamate

INVENTOR(S):

Hayashibe, Satoshi; Itahana, Hirotsune; Okada, Masamichi; Kohara, Atsuyuki; Maeno, Kyoichi; Yahiro, Kiyoshi; Shimada, Itsuro; Tanabe, Kazuhito; Negoro, Kenji; Kamikubo, Takashi; Sakamoto, Shuichi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):

Yamanouchi Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan; et al.

SOURCE:

PCT Int. Appl., 55 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Patent

LANGUAGE:

Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATEN	T NO.	KIND DATE		APPLICATION 1	NO. DATE
					
WO 20	00059913	A1 2000	1012	WO 2000-JP21:	99 20000405
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					, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE,
					, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA,
		AZ, BY, KG,			, 55, 52, 10, 10, 211,
R					, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE,
					, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF,
				MR, NE, SN, TD	
CN 12				CN 2000-1049	
JP 20				JP 2000-1028	- -
				EP 2000-9153	
					, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
		LT, LV, FI,		,,,	,,,,, ,, , , , , , , , ,
PRIORITY A				JP 1999-99062	A 19990406
				NO 2000-JP2199	W 20000405

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 133:281784

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=> s 239801-59-3/rn
            1 239801-59-3
            0 239801-59-3D
L1
            1 239801-59-3/RN
                (239801-59-3 (NOTL) 239801-59-3D )
=> d ibib
    ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
                   1999:576811 CAPLUS
ACCESSION NUMBER:
                       131:179814
DOCUMENT NUMBER:
                       Remedies for brain infarction
TITLE:
INVENTOR(S):
                       Okada, Masamichi; Takahashi, Masayasu; Hayashibe,
                       Satoshi
                       Yamanouchi Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):
SOURCE:
                       PCT Int. Appl., 19 pp.
                       CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:
                       Patent
LANGUAGE:
                       Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:
                                         APPLICATION NO. DATE
    PATENT NO.
                 KIND DATE
    ______
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                                         -----
    WO 9944639
                                       WO 1999-JP995 19990302
                    A1 19990910
        W: AL, AM, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CN, CU, CZ, EE, GE, GH,
            GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS,
            LT, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SD, SG, SI,
            SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
            KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
        RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK,
            ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG,
            CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
    AU 9926426
                                       AU 1999-26426
                     A1 19990920
                                                         19990302
    EP 1059090
                                       EP 1999-906548 19990302
                     A1 20001213
        R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE,
                                                      A 19980303
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
                                      JP 1998-50241
                                                     W 19990302
                                      WO 1999-JP995
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THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE

REFERENCE COUNT:

FORMAT

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=> s 324022-11-9/rn
             1 324022-11-9
             0 324022-11-9D
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             1 324022-11-9/RN
                 (324022-11-9 (NOTL) 324022-11-9D )
=> d ibib
     ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER:
                         2001:100999 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:
                         134:141763
TITLE:
                         Remedies for neurogenic pains
INVENTOR(S):
                         Okada, Masamichi; Nagakura, Yukinori; Kiso, Tetsuo;
                         Toya, Takashi; Hayashibe, Satoshi
                         Yamanouchi Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):
SOURCE:
                         PCT Int. Appl., 21 pp.
                         CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:
                         Patent
LANGUAGE:
                         Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:
PATENT INFORMATION:
     PATENT NO.
                     KIND DATE
                                          APPLICATION NO. DATE
     WO 2001008705
                     A1
                            20010208
                                         WO 2000-JP5074
                                                            20000801
            AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
             CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR,
            HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT,
            LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU,
            SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN,
            YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
        RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,
            DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ,
            CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
    EP 1205187
                      A1
                          20020515
                                      EP 2000-948290 20000801
            AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
            IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
                                        JP 1999-218309
                                                         A 19990802
                                        WO 2000-JP5074
                                                         W 20000801
REFERENCE COUNT:
                               THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
                         6
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FORMAT

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE

PATENT INFORMATION:

=> d ibib 1-2 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:100999 CAPLUS DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:141763 TITLE: Remedies for neurogenic pains INVENTOR (S): Okada, Masamichi; Nagakura, Yukinori; Kiso, Tetsuo; Toya, Takashi; Hayashibe, Satoshi PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yamanouchi Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan this pet of the application.

DATE Pareir PCT Int. Appl., 21 pp. SOURCE: CODEN: PIXXD2 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent LANGUAGE: Japanese FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: PATENT INFORMATION: PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. ---------WO 2001008705 A1 20010208 WO 2000-JP5074 20000801 W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG EP 1205187 A1 20020515 EP 2000-948290 20000801 AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1999-218309 A 19990802 W 20000801 WO 2000-JP5074 REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:725639 CAPLUS DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:281784 TITLE: Preparation of thiazolobenzimidazole derivatives as drugs with affinity for metabotropic glutamate receptors INVENTOR(S): Hayashibe, Satoshi; Itahana, Hirotsune; Okada, Masamichi; Kohara, Atsuyuki; Maeno, Kyoichi; Yahiro, Kiyoshi; Shimada, Itsuro; Tanabe, Kazuhito; Negoro, Kenji; Kamikubo, Takashi; Sakamoto, Shuichi PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yamanouchi Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan; et al. SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 55 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent LANGUAGE: Japanese FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. ---------------WO 2000059913 A1 20001012 WO 2000-JP2199 20000405 W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR,

CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG CN 2000-104936 20001101 CN 1271731 Α 20000331 JP 2000351782 JP 2000-102893 20001219 A2 20000405 EP 2000-915350 EP 1167369 20020102 20000405 Α1 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1999-99062 A 19990406 WO 2000-JP2199 W 20000405 OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 133:281784

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:15:16 ON 11 MAR 2003)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:15:23 ON 11 MAR 2003 1 S 239801-59-3/RN

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12-13 17-22
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1-2 1-5 1-10 2-3 4-5 5-11 8-24 10-12 11-12 13-14 13-15 15-16 15-23
16-17 16-21 17-18 18-19 19-20 20-21
normalized bonds :
3-4 3-6 4-9 6-7 7-8 8-9
Match level :
1:Atom 2:Atom 3:Atom 4:Atom 5:Atom 6:Atom 7:Atom 8:Atom 9:Atom 10:Atom 11:Atom 12:Atom 13:CLASS 14:CLASS 15:CLASS 16:CLASS 17:CLASS 18:Atom
19:Atom 20:Atom 21:Atom 22:Atom 23:Atom 24:CLASS
Stereo Bonds:
16-15 (Single Hash).
22-17 (Single Hash).
Stereo Chiral Centers:
      (Parity=Even)
16
17
      (Parity=Odd)
Stereo RSS Sets:
Type=Relative (Default). 2 Nodes= 16 17
L3
        STRUCTURE UPLOADED
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SAMPLE SEARCH INITIATED 08:38:12 FILE 'REGISTRY'
SAMPLE SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED -
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100.0% PROCESSED
                       14 ITERATIONS
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SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01
FULL FILE PROJECTIONS: ONLINE **COMPLETE**
                        BATCH **COMPLETE**
PROJECTED ITERATIONS:
                                 56 TO 504
PROJECTED ANSWERS:
                                0 TO
                                            0
             0 SEA SSS SAM L3
L4
=> d L2 rn
     ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
1.2
     299900-32-6 REGISTRY
RN
=>
Uploading C:\Program Files\Stnexp\Queries\10031401bracem.str
```

ring nodes :

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 16 17 18 19 20 21

ring/chain nodes :

13 14 15 22 23 24

chain bonds : 15-16 17-22

ring/chain bonds :

8-24 12-13 13-14 13-15 15-23

ring bonds :

1-2 1-5 1-10 2-3 3-4 3-6 4-5 4-9 5-11 6-7 7-8 8-9 10-12 11-12 16-17

16-21 17-18 18-19 19-20 20-21

exact/norm bonds :

12-13 15-16

exact bonds :

1-2 1-5 1-10 2-3 4-5 5-11 8-24 10-12 11-12 13-14 13-15 15-23 16-17

16-21 17-18 17-22 18-19 19-20 20-21

normalized bonds :

3-4 3-6 4-9 6-7 7-8 8-9

Match level :

1:Atom 2:Atom 3:Atom 4:Atom 5:Atom 6:Atom 7:Atom 8:Atom 9:Atom 10:Atom 11:Atom 12:Atom 13:CLASS 14:CLASS 15:CLASS 16:CLASS 17:CLASS 18:Atom 19:Atom 20:Atom 21:Atom 22:Atom 23:Atom 24:CLASS

L5 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=> s 15

SAMPLE SEARCH INITIATED 08:40:59 FILE 'REGISTRY'
SAMPLE SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 5 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED

5 ITERATIONS

0 ANSWERS

SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

FULL FILE PROJECTIONS: ONLINE **COMPLETE**

BATCH **COMPLETE**

PROJECTED ITERATIONS: 5 TO 234
PROJECTED ANSWERS: 0 TO 0

L6 0 SEA SSS SAM L5

=> file home

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Welcome to STN International! Enter x:x

LOGINID: SSPTAEX01623

PASSWORD:

TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR ?):2

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NEWS
     1
                Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS
     2
                "Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS
     3 DEC 21
                IPC search and display fields enhanced in CA/CAplus with the
                IPC reform
NEWS
        DEC 23
                New IPC8 SEARCH, DISPLAY, and SELECT fields in USPATFULL/
                USPAT2
NEWS
                IPC 8 searching in IFIPAT, IFIUDB, and IFICDB
     5
        JAN 13
NEWS
        JAN 13
    6
                New IPC 8 SEARCH, DISPLAY, and SELECT enhancements added to
                INPADOC
NEWS 7
        JAN 17
                Pre-1988 INPI data added to MARPAT
NEWS
    8
        JAN 17
                IPC 8 in the WPI family of databases including WPIFV
                Saved answer limit increased
NEWS 9
        JAN 30
                Monthly current-awareness alert (SDI) frequency
NEWS 10
        JAN 31
                added to TULSA
NEWS 11
        FEB 21 STN AnaVist, Version 1.1, lets you share your STN AnaVist
                visualization results
NEWS 12 FEB 22
                Status of current WO (PCT) information on STN
NEWS 13 FEB 22
                The IPC thesaurus added to additional patent databases on STN
NEWS 14 FEB 22 Updates in EPFULL; IPC 8 enhancements added
NEWS 15 FEB 27
                New STN AnaVist pricing effective March 1, 2006
NEWS 16 FEB 28 MEDLINE/LMEDLINE reload improves functionality
NEWS 17 FEB 28 TOXCENTER reloaded with enhancements
NEWS 18 FEB 28 REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY enhanced with more experimental spectral
                property data
        MAR 01
NEWS 19
                INSPEC reloaded and enhanced
NEWS 20
        MAR 03 Updates in PATDPA; addition of IPC 8 data without attributes
NEWS 21 MAR 08 X.25 communication option no longer available after June 2006
```

NEWS EXPRESS FEBRUARY 15 CURRENT VERSION FOR WINDOWS IS V8.01a,
CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP),
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 19 DECEMBER 2005.
V8.0 AND V8.01 USERS CAN OBTAIN THE UPGRADE TO V8.01a AT http://download.cas.org/express/v8.0-Discover/

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:35:12 ON 21 MAR 2006

=> file registry
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE TOTAL ENTRY SESSION 0.21 0.21

FULL ESTIMATED COST

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Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 20 MAR 2006 HIGHEST RN 877371-73-8 DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 20 MAR 2006 HIGHEST RN 877371-73-8

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TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH January 6, 2006

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REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of experimental property data in the original document. For information on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html

=>

Uploading C:\Program Files\Stnexp\Queries\10031401a.str

N

24

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CALC

- Table of calculated properties

ring nodes : 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 18 19 20 21 22 23 ring/chain nodes : 13 14 15 16 17 24 ring/chain bonds : 8-24 11-16 12-13 13-14 13-15 15-17 15-18 ring bonds : 1-2 1-5 1-10 2-3 3-4 3-6 4-5 4-9 5-11 6-7 7-8 8-9 10-12 11-12 18-19 18-23 19-20 20-21 21-22 22-23 exact/norm bonds : 11-16 12-13 exact bonds : 1-2 1-5 1-10 2-3 4-5 5-11 8-24 10-12 11-12 13-14 13-15 15-17 15-18 18-19 18-23 19-20 20-21 21-22 22-23 normalized bonds : 3-4 3-6 4-9 6-7 7-8 8-9 Match level : 1:Atom 2:Atom 3:Atom 4:Atom 5:Atom 6:Atom 7:Atom 8:Atom 9:Atom 10:Atom 11:Atom 12:Atom 13:CLASS 14:CLASS 15:CLASS 16:CLASS 17:CLASS 18:Atom 19:Atom 20:Atom 21:Atom 22:Atom 23:Atom 24:CLASS L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED => s L1 SAMPLE SEARCH INITIATED 08:36:06 FILE 'REGISTRY' SAMPLE SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 14 TO ITERATE 14 ITERATIONS 1 ANSWERS 100.0% PROCESSED SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01 FULL FILE PROJECTIONS: ONLINE **COMPLETE** **COMPLETE** BATCH 56 TO PROJECTED ITERATIONS: 504 PROJECTED ANSWERS: 1 TO 80 L2 1 SEA SSS SAM L1 => d 1 full 'FULL' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT FOR FILE 'REGISTRY' The following are valid formats: Substance information can be displayed by requesting individual fields or predefined formats. The predefined substance formats are: (RN = CAS Registry Number) REG - RN SAM - Index Name, MF, and structure - no RN FIDE - All substance data, except sequence data IDE - FIDE, but only 50 names SQIDE - IDE, plus sequence data SQIDE3 - Same as SQIDE, but 3-letter amino acid codes are used SQD - Protein sequence data, includes RN SQD3 - Same as SQD, but 3-letter amino acid codes are used SON - Protein sequence name information, includes RN

EPROP - Table of experimental properties

PROP - EPROP and CALC

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ABS -- Abstract

APPS -- Application and Priority Information

BIB -- CA Accession Number, plus Bibliographic Data

CAN -- CA Accession Number

CBIB -- CA Accession Number, plus Bibliographic Data (compressed)

IND -- Index Data

IPC -- International Patent Classification

PATS -- PI, SO

STD -- BIB, IPC, and NCL

IABS -- ABS, indented, with text labels

IBIB -- BIB, indented, with text labels

ISTD -- STD format, indented

OBIB ----- AN, plus Bibliographic Data (original)

OIBIB ----- OBIB, indented with text labels

SBIB ----- BIB, no citations

SIBIB ----- IBIB, no citations

The ALL format gives FIDE BIB ABS IND RE, plus sequence data when it is available.

The MAX format is the same as ALL.

The IALL format is the same as ALL with BIB ABS and IND indented, with text labels.

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- L2 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
- RN 299900-32-6 REGISTRY
- ED Entered STN: 27 Oct 2000
- CN Thiazolo[3,2-a]benzimidazole-2-carboxamide, 6-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]-N-cyclohexyl-N,3-dimethyl-, monohydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
- MF C20 H27 N5 O S . Cl H
- SR CA
- LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, USPATFULL
- DT.CA CAplus document type: Patent
- RL.P Roles from patents: BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

CRN (764636-79-5)

Ring System Data

Elemental Analysis EA	ES	the Rings SZ	RF	Identifier RID	RID Occurrence Count
C6 C3NS-C3N2-C6	C6 NCSC2 - NCNC2 - C6	6		46.150.1 1341.223.4	1

HCl

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1

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AN
     133:281784 CA
    Preparation of thiazolobenzimidazole derivatives as drugs with affinity
ΤI
     for metabotropic glutamate receptors
    Hayashibe, Satoshi; Itahana, Hirotsune; Okada, Masamichi; Kohara,
TN
    Atsuyuki; Maeno, Kyoichi; Yahiro, Kiyoshi; Shimada, Itsuro; Tanabe,
     Kazuhito; Negoro, Kenji; Kamikubo, Takashi; Sakamoto, Shuichi
PΑ
     Yamanouchi Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan; et al.
     PCT Int. Appl., 55 pp.
SO
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     Japanese
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     ICM C07D513-04
     ICS A61K031-429; A61K031-5383; A61K031-454; A61K031-4439; A61K031-435;
         A61P043-00; A61P025-28; A61P009-10
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                     A1 20001012
                                          WO 2000-JP2199 20000405
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             CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU,
             ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU,
             LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE,
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             CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
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                                          CN 2000-104936
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    CN 1120842
                      В
                           20030910
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CA 2365419 20001012 AΑ CA 2000-2365419 20000405 JP 2000351782 20001219 A2 JP 2000-102893 20000405 EP 1167369 Α1 20020102 EP 2000-915350 20000405 AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO US 6642264 В1 20031104 US 2001-958174 20011005

PRAI JP 1999-99062 19990406 WO 2000-JP2199 20000405

GT

$$\mathbb{R}^2$$
 \mathbb{R}^1 \mathbb{R}^4 \mathbb{R}^3 \mathbb{R}^4 \mathbb{R}^5 \mathbb{R}^2 \mathbb{R}^1

AB The title compds. I [R1 is optionally substituted carbamoyl, carbonyl, oxy, amino, carbonylamino, or the like; R2 is hydrogen, lower alkyl, or the like; and R3, R4 and R5 are each independently hydrogen, lower alkyl, or the like] are prepared. In an in vitro assay for affinity for the title receptors, N-cyclohexyl-6-glycylamino-N-methylthiazolo[3,2-a]benzimidazole-2-carboxamide showed IC50 of 20 nM.

ST thiazolobenzimidazole prepn metabotropic glutamate receptor affinity; metabotropic glutamate receptor affinity thiazolobenzimidazole prepn IT Brain, disease

(infarction; preparation and effect of thiazolobenzimidazole derivs.) Glutamate antagonists

(mGluR1; thiazolobenzimidazole derivs.)

IT Glutamate receptors

TT

IT

TТ

RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)

(metabotropic, mGluR1; preparation of thiazolobenzimidazole derivs. as drugs with affinity for metabotropic glutamate receptors)

299899-98-2P 299900-55-3P 299900-68-8P 299900-80-4P 299900-86-0P 299900-87-1P 299900-90-6P 299900-92-8P 299900-93-9P 299900-94-0P 299901-59-0P

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(preparation of thiazolobenzimidazole derivs. as drugs with affinity for metabotropic glutamate receptors)

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RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (preparation of thiazolobenzimidazole derivs. as drugs with affinity for metabotropic glutamate receptors) IT 50-00-0, Formaldehyde, reactions 78-95-5, Chloroacetone 100-60-7, N-Methylcyclohexylamine 109-85-3, 2-Methoxyethylamine 109-89-7, Diethylamine, reactions 539-88-8, Ethyl levulinate 583-39-1, 2-Mercaptobenzimidazole 609-15-4, Ethyl 2-chloroacetoacetate 822-87-7. 2-Chlorocyclohexanone 2719-27-9, Cyclohexanecarbonyl chloride 4009-98-7, (Methoxymethyl)triphenylphosphonium chloride 4530-20-5, N-(tert-Butoxycarbonyl)glycine 5268-71-3 5268-72-4 26153-91-3, N-Methylneopentylamine 50630-93-8, Methyl-t3 iodide 51579-10-3 58089-25-1, 2-Mercaptobenzimidazole-5-carboxylic acid 58479-61-1, tert-Butyldiphenylsilyl chloride 92807-01-7 101226-33-9 299901-57-8 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent) (preparation of thiazolobenzimidazole derivs. as drugs with affinity for metabotropic glutamate receptors) IT 5268-73-5P, 3-Methylthiazolo[3,2-a]benzimidazole 5268-74-6P 16458-82-5P 299901-32-9P 299901-33-0P 299901-34-1P 299901-35-2P 299901-36-3P 299901-37-4P 299901-38-5P 299901-39-6P 299901-41-0P 299901-42-1P 299901-43-2P 299901-44-3P 299901-45-4P 299901-46-5P 299901-47-6P 299901-48-7P 299901-49-8P 299901-50-1P 299901-51-2P 299901-52-3P 299901-53-4P 299901-54-5P 299901-55-6P 299901-56-7P RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent) (preparation of thiazolobenzimidazole derivs. as drugs with affinity for metabotropic glutamate receptors) IT 299901-58-9P RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation) (preparation of thiazolobenzimidazole derivs. as drugs with affinity for

metabotropic glutamate receptors)

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ring nodes :
1 2 3 4 5 6
                7
                         10
                             11
                                12
                                    16
                                        17
                                           18
                                               19
                                                   20
                                                       21
ring/chain nodes :
13 14 15 22 23
                  24
ring/chain bonds :
8-24 12-13 13-14
                  13-15
                         15-16
                                15-23
                                       17-22
ring bonds :
1-2 1-5 1-10 2-3
                   3-4 3-6 4-5
                                      5-11 6-7 7-8 8-9 10-12 11-12 16-17
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16-21 17-18 18-19
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exact/norm bonds :
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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS FULL ESTIMATED COST	SINCE FILE ENTRY 9.83	TOTAL SESSION 10.04
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS) CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	SINCE FILE ENTRY -0.71	TOTAL SESSION -0.71
FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:41:06 ON 21 MAR 2006		
=> file caplus COST IN U.S. DOLLARS FULL ESTIMATED COST	SINCE FILE ENTRY 1.26	TOTAL SESSION 11.30
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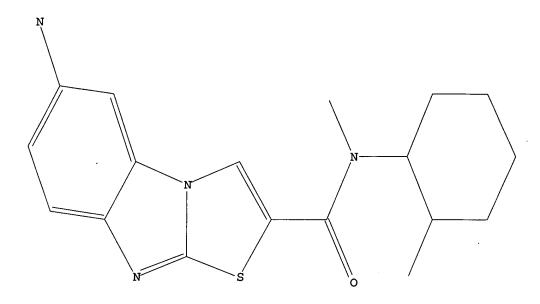
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=> d 16 L6 HAS NO ANSWERS L5 STR



Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

L6 0 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS SAM L5

=> s L2 and neuropath?

1 L2

19414 NEUROPATH?

L7 0 L2 AND NEUROPATH?

=> s L2 and pain

1 L2

42790 PAIN

L8 0 L2 AND PAIN

=> s 12

L9 1 L2

=> d 12 full

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'REGISTRY' - CONTINUE? (Y) /N:n

=> file pharmacology

FILE 'DRUGMONOG' ACCESS NOT AUTHORIZED

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
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=> s L1 and neuropath?

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L10 1 SEA SSS SAM L1

L11 1 L10

19414 NEUROPATH?

L12 0 L11 AND NEUROPATH?

=> s 299900-32-6/rn

1 299900-32-6

0 299900-32-6D

L13 1 299900-32-6/RN

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=> d L13 tot abs

L13 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN GI

AB The title compds. I [R1 is optionally substituted carbamoyl, carbonyl, oxy, amino, carbonylamino, or the like; R2 is hydrogen, lower alkyl, or the like; and R3, R4 and R5 are each independently hydrogen, lower alkyl, or the like] are prepared In an in vitro assay for affinity for the title receptors, N-cyclohexyl-6-glycylamino-N-methylthiazolo[3,2-a]benzimidazole-2-carboxamide showed IC50 of 20 nM.

=> file pharmacology
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ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

Preparation of thiazolobenzimidazole derivatives as drugs with affinity

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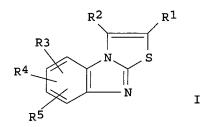
L14

for metabotropic glutamate receptors

L14 ANSWER 2 OF 2 USPATFULL on STN
TI Thiazolobenzoimidazole derivatives

=> d tot abs

L14 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN GI



AB The title compds. I [R1 is optionally substituted carbamoyl, carbonyl, oxy, amino, carbonylamino, or the like; R2 is hydrogen, lower alkyl, or the like; and R3, R4 and R5 are each independently hydrogen, lower alkyl, or the like] are prepared. In an in vitro assay for affinity for the title receptors, N-cyclohexyl-6-glycylamino-N-methylthiazolo[3,2-a]benzimidazole-2-carboxamide showed IC50 of 20 nM.

L14 ANSWER 2 OF 2 USPATFULL on STN

AB This invention relates to novel thiazolo[3,2-a]benzoimidazole derivatives represented by the following general formula (I). The compounds provided by the invention act specifically on metabotropic glutamate receptors and are used as medicaments. The invention also provides novel compounds useful as intermediates for the synthesis of the compounds of the invention. ##STR1##

(Symbols in the formula represent the following meanings. R.sup.1: carbamoyl, carbonyl, oxy, amino, carbonylamino or the like which may be substituted; R.sup.2: hydrogen, lower alkyl or the like; and R.sup.3, R.sup.4 and R.sup.5: hydrogen, lower alkyl and the like which may be the same or different from one another.)

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d l14 2 pn

L14 ANSWER 2 OF 2 USPATFULL ON STN PI US 6642264 B1 20031104 WO 2000059913 20001012

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This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> s mGluR1

L15 596 MGLUR1

=> s L15 and antagon?

541277 ANTAGON?

L16 296 L15 AND ANTAGON?

=> s L16 and neuropath?

57825 NEUROPATH?

L17 4 L16 AND NEUROPATH?

=> d 1-4 ti

- L17 ANSWER 1 OF 4 MEDLINE on STN
- TI Role of central and peripheral mGluR5 receptors in post-operative pain in rats:
- L17 ANSWER 2 OF 4 MEDLINE on STN
- TI Neuroprotective activity of metabotropic glutamate receptor ligands.
- L17 ANSWER 3 OF 4 MEDLINE on STN
- Differential effects of NMDA and group I mGluR antagonists on both nociception and spinal cord protein kinase C translocation in the formalin test and a model of neuropathic pain in rats.
- L17 ANSWER 4 OF 4 MEDLINE on STN
- TI In vivo antinociceptive activity of anti-rat mGluR1 and mGluR5 antibodies in rats.
- => d L17 2 abs
- L17 ANSWER 2 OF 4 MEDLINE on STN
- AB Metabotropic glutamate receptors form a family of currently eight subtypes (mGluR1-8), subdivided into three groups (I-III). Activation of group-II (mGluR2 and -3) or group-III metabotropic glutamate receptors (mGluR4, -6, -7 and -8) has been established to be neuroprotective in vitro and in vivo. In contrast, group-I mGluRs (mGluR1 and -5)

need to be antagonized in order to evoke protection. Initially, all neuroprotective mGluR ligands were analogues of L-glutamate. Those compounds were valuable to demonstrate protection in vitro, but showed limited applicability in animal models, particularly in chronic tests, due to low blood-brain-barrier penetration. Recently, systemically active and more potent and selective ligands became available, e.g., the group-II mGluR agonists LY354740 and LY379268 or group-I antagonists like MPEP (mGluR5-selective) and BAY36-7620 (mGluR1-selective). This new generation of pharmacological agents allows a more stringent assessment of the role of individual mGluR-subtypes or groups of receptors in various nervous system disorders, including ischaemia-induced brain damage, traumatic brain injury, Huntington's and Parkinson's-like pathology or epilepsy. Moreover, the use of genetically modified animals (e.g., knock-out mice) is starting to shed light on specific functions of mGluR-subtypes in experimental neuropathologies.

=> d L17 3 abs

L17 ANSWER 3 OF 4 MEDLINE on STN

Coincident with nociception, both noxious chemical stimulation of the hind AB paw and chronic constriction injury (CCI) of the sciatic nerve produce an increase in protein kinase C (PKC) translocation in the spinal cord of rats. Noxious stimulus-induced PKC translocation likely depends on glutamate activity at either N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptors or group I metabotropic glutamate receptors (mGluR1/5) in the spinal cord dorsal horn. This study compares nociceptive responses to, and the alterations in membrane-associated PKC, induced by noxious chemical stimulation of the hindpaw and CCI of the sciatic nerve, as well as their modulation by both NMDA and mGluR1/5 receptor antagonists. Three groups of rats were given a single intrathecal (i.t.) injection of either vehicle, dizocilpine maleate (MK-801, 60 nmol), an NMDA receptor antagonist, or (S)-4-carboxyphenylqlycine (S)-4CPG, (150 nmol), an mGluR1/5 antagonist, 10 min prior to a 50 microl of 2.5% formalin injection into the ventral surface of one hind paw. Another three groups of rats were given twice daily injections of either vehicle, MK-801 (30 nmol) or (S)-4CPG (90 nmol) i.t. for 5 days starting 30 min before CCI or sham injury of the sciatic nerve. Nociceptive responses were assessed for a 60 min period after the formalin injection in the first three groups, and tests of mechanical and cold allodynia were performed on days 4, 8, 12 and 16 after CCI for the latter three groups. Furthermore, changes in the levels of membrane-associated PKC, as assayed by quantitative autoradiography of the specific binding of [3H]-phorbol 12,13-dibutyrate ([3H]-PDBu) in the dorsal horn of the lumbar spinal cord sections, were assessed in formalin-injected rats (at 5, 25 and 60 min) and in neuropathic rats 5 days after CCI, treated (as above) with vehicle, MK-801 or (S)-4CPG. The results indicate that i.t. treatment with MK-801 significantly reduced nociceptive scores in the formalin test and also produced a significant suppression of formalin-induced increases in [3H]-PDBu binding in laminae I-II, III-VI and X of the lumbar spinal cord. In contrast, i.t. treatment with (S)-4CPG failed to significantly affect either nociceptive behaviours in the formalin test or formalin-induced increases in [3H]-PDBu binding in laminae I-II and III-VI of the lumbar spinal cord. On the other hand, i.t. treatment with either MK-801 or (S)-4CPG produced a significant reduction in mechanical and cold hypersensitivity, as well as [3H]-PDBu binding in laminae I-II and III-VI of the lumbar spinal cord, after CCI. These results suggest that while NMDA, but not mGluR1/5, receptors are involved in translocation of PKC and nociception in a model of persistent acute pain, both types of receptors influence the translocation of PKC in dorsal horn and mechanical and cold allodynia in a model of chronic neuropathic pain.

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264488 PAIN

L18 28 L16 AND PAIN

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(PY<20010000)

L19 8 L18 AND PY<2001

=> d 1-8 ti

- L19 ANSWER 1 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN
- TI Methylphenylethynylpyridine (MPEP) Novartis.
- L19 ANSWER 2 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN
- TI Group I metabotropic glutamate receptors: implications for brain diseases.
- L19 ANSWER 3 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN
- TI Role of metabotropic glutamate receptor subtype mGluR1 in brief nociception and central sensitization of primate STT cells.
- L19 ANSWER 4 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN
- TI Hyperalgesia and allodynia induced by intrathecal (RS)-dihydroxyphenylglycine in rats.
- L19 ANSWER 5 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN
- TI In vivo antinociceptive activity of anti-rat mGluR1 and mGluR5 antibodies in rats.
- L19 ANSWER 6 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN
- TI Behavioural and electrophysiological evidence supporting a role for group I metabotropic glutamate receptors in the mediation of nociceptive inputs to the rat spinal cord.
- L19 ANSWER 7 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN
- TI Pharmacological characterization of 1-aminoindan-1,5-dicarboxylic acid, a potent mGluR1 antagonist.
- L19 ANSWER 8 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN
- TI The contribution of metabotropic glutamate receptors (mGluRs) to formalin-induced nociception.
- => d 1-8 abs
- L19 ANSWER 1 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN
- AB SIBIA and Novartis are investigating the use of excitatory amino acid agonists and antagonists for the metabotropic receptor and the ionotropic receptors AMPA and NMDA. Preliminary experiments indicate they may have potential in the treatment of epilepsy, stroke, anxiety, pain and neurodegenerative disease. Methylphenylethynylpyridine (MPEP) is the lead compound in the series [347212]. Other compounds in the series that arose from the collaboration were SIB-1893, and its equipotent analog, SIB-1757, both of which are subtype-selective, potent antagonists of mGluR5. Chemical derivation of SIB-1893 resulted in the discovery of MPEP, a selective, systemically active noncompetitive mGluR5 antagonist. Studies using these agents have yielded data to support the involvement of mGluR5 in inflammatory mechanical hyperalgesia [311829], [311828], [311823], [311880], [319655]. MPEP is the most potent of these compounds with an IC50 value of 12 nM for inhibition of quisqualate-stimulated phosphoinositide hydrolysis in recombinant human mGluR5a-expressing cells. MPEP exhibited no cross reactivity with mGluR1 and other mGluRs, or against representative NMDA, AMPA and kainate receptors up to concentrations of

100 microM. The compound, administered orally (100 mg/kg) produced a 70% reversal of mechanical hyperalgesia in the Freund's complete adjuvant model of inflammatory **pain** [319261]. By October 1999, investigations with SIB-1757 and SIB-1893 had been discontinued in favor of MPEP [347212].

L19 ANSWER 2 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN

Glutamate is the major excitatory neurotransmitter in the brain and plays a unique role in a variety of central nervous system (CNS) functions. discovery of the metabotropic receptors (mGluRs), a family of G-protein coupled receptors than can be activated by glutamate, has led to an impressive number of studies in recent years aimed at understanding their biochemical, physiological and pharmacological characteristics. The eight mGluRs now known are divided into three groups according to their sequence homology, signal transduction mechanisms, and agonist selectivity. Group I mGluRs include mGluR1 and mGluR5, which are linked to the activation of phospholipase C; Groups II and III include all others and are negatively coupled to adenylyl cyclases. The availability in recent years of agents selective for Group I mGluRs has made possible the study of the physiological roles of these receptors in the CNS. In addition to mediating glutamatergic neurotransmission, Group I mGluRs can modulate other neurotransmitter receptors, including GABA and the ionotropic glutamate receptors. Group I mGluRs are involved in many CNS functions and may participate in a variety of disorders such as pain, epilepsy, ischemia, and chronic neurodegenerative diseases. This class of receptor may provide important pharmacological therapeutic targets and elucidating its functions will be relevant to develop new treatments for neurological and psychiatric disorders in which glutamatergic neurotransmission is abnormally regulated. In this review anatomical, physiological and pharmacological results are presented with a special emphasis on the role of Group I mGluRs in functional and pathological processes.

L19 ANSWER 3 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN

G-protein coupled metabotropic glutamate receptors (mGluRs) are important modulators of synaptic transmission in the mammalian CNS and have been implicated in various forms of neuroplasticity and nervous system disorders. Increasing evidence also suggests an involvement of mGluRs in nociception and pain behavior although the contribution of individual mGluR subtypes is not yet clear. Subtypes mGluR1 and mGluR5 are classified as group I mGluRs and share the ability to stimulate phosphoinositide hydrolysis and activate protein kinase C. The present study examined the role of group I mGluRs in nociceptive processing and capsaicin-induced central sensitization of primate spinothalamic tract (STT) cells in vivo. In 10 anesthetized male monkeys (Macaca fascicularis) extracellular recordings were made from 20 STT cells in the lumbar dorsal horn. Responses to brief (15 s) cutaneous stimuli of innocuous (BRUSH) and barely and substantially noxious (PRESS and PINCH, respectively) intensity were recorded before, during, and after the infusion of group I mGluR agonists and antagonists into the dorsal horn by microdialysis. Cumulative concentration-response relationships were obtained by applying different concentrations for at least 20 min each (at 5 microl/min). The actual concentrations reached in the tissue are 2-3 orders of magnitude lower than those in the microdialysis fibers (values in this paper refer to the latter). group I antagonists were also applied at 10-25 min after capsaicin injection. S-DHPG, a group I agonist at both mGluR1 and mGluR5, potentiated the responses to innocuous and noxious stimuli (BRUSH > PRESS > PINCH) at low concentrations (10-100 microM; n = 5) but had inhibitory effects at higher concentrations (1-10 mM; n = 5). The mGluR5 agonist CHPG (1 microM-100 mM; n = 5) did not potentiate but inhibited all responses (10-100 mM; n = 5). AIDA (1 microM-100 mM), a mGluR1-selective antagonist, dose-dependently depressed

the responses to PINCH and PRESS but not to BRUSH (n = 6). The group I (mGluR1 > mGluR5) antagonist CPCCOEt (1 microM-100 mM) had similar effects (n = 6). Intradermal injections of capsaicin sensitized the STT cells to cutaneous mechanical stimuli. The enhancement of the responses by capsaicin resembled the potentiation by the group I mGluR agonist S-DHPG (BRUSH > PRESS > PINCH). CPCCOEt (1 mM) reversed the capsaicin-induced sensitization when given as posttreatment (n = 5). After washout of CPCCOEt, the sensitization resumed. Similarly, AIDA (1 mM; n = 7) reversed the capsaicin-induced sensitization and also blocked the potentiation by S-DHPG (n = 5). These data suggest that the mGluR1 subtype is activated endogenously during brief high-intensity cutaneous stimuli (PRESS, PINCH) and is critically involved in capsaicin-induced central sensitization.

L19 ANSWER 4 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN

AB To investigate the role of Group I mGluRs in allodynia and hyperalgesia, we examined the behavioural responses of rats to noxious and non-noxious mechanical and thermal stimuli following intrathecal (i.t.) treatment (25 nmol) with the selective mGluR1/5 agonist, (RS)-dihydroxyphenylglycine ((RS)-DHPG). (RS)-DHPG administration produced a persistent decrease in response latency on a 48 degrees C hotplate, a reduction in the 50% response threshold to von Frey hairs, and an increase in responses to a tail pinch. These data suggest that activation of spinal mGluR1/5 receptors plays a role in the development of persistent allodynia and hyperalgesia associated with tissue or nerve injury.

L19 ANSWER 5 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN

To examine the specific roles of group I metabotropic glutamate receptors (mGluRs) in nociceptive processing, we examined the effects of intrathecal (i.t.) treatment with antibodies raised against the C-terminals of mGluR1 and mGluR5 in various rat pain models. effects of anti-mGluR1 IqG and anti-mGluR5 IqG were assessed in a model of persistent pain induced by intrathecal administration of the mGluR1/5 agonist DHPG, as well as in models of heat pain (plantar test), chemical pain (formalin test) and neuropathic pain. DHPG-induced spontaneous nociceptive behaviours (SNB) were significantly attenuated by i.t. treatment with either anti-mGluR1 IgG (30 microg) or anti-mGluR5 IgG (10 and 30 microg). Neither anti-mGluR1 IgG (30 microg) nor anti-mGluR5 IgG (30 microg) significantly increased response latencies to noxious heat in the plantar test, compared with anti-rat IgG (control IgG). Moreover, neither antibody (30 microg) significantly reduced formalin pain scores as compared to control IgG. However, i.t. treatment with antimGluR1 IgG (30 microg) or anti-mGluR5 IgG (30 microq) significantly reduced cold hypersensitivity exhibited 8 days after constriction injury of the sciatic nerve, supporting the contention that group I mGluRs play a role in the development of neuropathic pain Because these antibodies were effective against neuropathic pain, and not acute heat or chemical noxious stimuli, these results suggest that mGluRs are involved in nociceptive processing in chronic pain states rather than signaling acute noxious stimuli, and that DHPG-induced pain may be mediated by similar mechanisms as neuropathic pain.

L19 ANSWER 6 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN

AB A combined study of behavioural and electrophysiological tests was carried out in order to assess the role of metabotropic glutamate receptors (mGluRs) in mediating sensory inputs to the spinal cord of the rat. In the behavioural study the responses of conscious animals, with or without carrageenan-induced inflammation, to noxious mechanical and thermal stimuli were observed both before and after the intrathecal administration of mGluR antagonists L(+)-2-amino-3-phosphonopropionic acid

(L-AP3) and (S)-4-carboxy-3-hydroxyphenylglycine (CHPG). It was found that the mGluR antagonist (S)-CHPG was capable of increasing both mechanical threshold and thermal latency in both groups of animals, and L-AP3 did so in those with inflammation induced in their hindpaw. Following this study, the responses of single lamina III-V dorsal horn neurons to an innocuous A beta fibre brush stimulus and a noxious C fibre (mustard oil) stimulus were extracellularly recorded and the effect of ionophoretically applied drugs was examined. Cyclothiazide (CTZ), a selective antagonist at mGluR1, markedly reduced the activity evoked by mustard oil, but not that elicited by brushing of the receptive field. Activity induced in dorsal horn neurons by ionophoresing various mGluR subgroup agonists was examined. CTZ successfully inhibited the activity evoked by group I mGluR agonist 3,5-dihydroxyphenylqlycine (DHPG). In comparison to the neurons which responded to the ionophoresis of DHPG, less were activated by the selective mGluR5 agonist trans-azetidine dicarboxylic acid (t-ADA). Together these results indicate that group I mGlu receptors, in particular mGluR1, play a crucial role in mediating nociception, particularly following a sustained noxious input.

L19 ANSWER 7 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN

We examined the pharmacological profile of 1-aminoindan-1,5-dicarboxylic acid (AIDA), a rigid (carboxyphenyl)glycine derivative acting on metabotropic glutamate receptors (mGluRs). In cells transfected with mGluR1a, AIDA competitively antagonized the stimulatory responses of glutamate and (1S,3R)-1-aminocyclopentane-1,3-dicarboxylic acid [(1S,3R)-ACPD] on phosphoinositide hydrolysis (pA2 = 4.21). In cells transfected with mGluR5a, AIDA displayed a much weaker antagonist effect. In transfected cells expressing mGluR2, AIDA (< or = 1 mM) did not affect the inhibition of forskolin-stimulated adenylate cyclase activity induced by (1S,3R)-ACPD, but at large concentrations, it displayed a modest agonist activity. In rat hippocampal or striatal slices, AIDA (0.1-1 mM) reduced the effects of (1S, 3R)-ACPD on phospholipase C but not on adenylate cyclase responses, whereas (+)-alpha-methyl-4-carboxyphenylglycine (0.3-1 mM) was an antagonist on both transduction systems. In addition, AIDA (0.3-1 mM) had no effect on mGluRs coupled to phospholipase D, whereas (+)-alpha-methyl-4-carboxy-phenylglycine (0.5-1 mM) acted as an agonist with low intrinsic activity. In rat cortical slices, AIDA antagonized the stimulatory (mGluR1-mediated) effect of (1S, 3R) - ACPD on the depolarization-induced outflow of D-[3H] aspartate, disclosing an inhibitory effect ascribable to (1S,3R)-ACPD activating mGluR2 and/or mGluR4. Finally, mice treated with AIDA (0.1-10 nmol i.c.v.) had an increased pain threshold and difficulties in initiating a normal ambulatory behavior. Taken together, these data suggest that AIDA is a potent, selective and competitive mGluR1 a antagonist.

L19 ANSWER 8 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN

The present study examined the role of mGluRs in nociceptive responses of AB male Long-Evans rats following a subcutaneous (s.c.) injection of 1% (30 microliters) or 2.5% (50 microliters) formalin to the plantar surface of the hindpaw. Intrathecal (i.t.) administration of the mGluR4/mGluR6-mGluR8 agonist, L(+)-2-amino-4-phosphonobutyric acid (L-AP4), the mGluR1/mGluR5 antagonists. (S)-4-carboxyphenylglycine ((S)-4CPG) or (S)-4-carboxy-3hydroxyphenylglycine ((S)-4C3HPG), but not the non-selective antagonist, (+)-alpha-methyl-4-carboxyphenylglycine ((+)-MCPG), to the lumbar spinal cord slightly reduced second phase nociceptive responses. An i.t. injection of the mGluR1/mGluR5 agonist, (RS)-3,5-dihydroxyphenylglycine ((RS)-DHPG) or the mGluR2/mGluR3 agonist, (1S,3S)-1-aminocyclopentane-1,3-dicarboxylic acid ((1S,3S)-ACPD), but not (2S,1'R,2'R,3'R)-2-(2'3-dicarboxy-cyclopropyl)-glycine (DCG-IV),

dose-dependently enhanced formalin-induced nociception in the second phase. In addition, the facilitation of nociceptive responses induced by (1S,3S)-ACPD or (RS)-DHPG was reduced by prior i.t. administration of the mGluR antagonists, (+)-MCPG or (S)-4C3HPG, respectively, as well as by the N-Methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor antagonist, D(-)-2-amino-5-phosphonopentanoic acid (D-AP5). These results indicate that although mGluRs may play a minor role in formalin-induced nociception, mGluR agonist-related facilitation of formalin scores may reflect an interaction with the NMDA receptor.

- => s l15 and thalam?
 - 37025 THALAM?
- L20 24 L15 AND THALAM?
- => d 1-24 ti
- L20 ANSWER 1 OF 24 MEDLINE on STN
- TI Somatosensory corticothalamic projections: distinguishing drivers from modulators.
- L20 ANSWER 2 OF 24 MEDLINE on STN
- TI Metabotropic glutamate 2/3 receptors as drug targets.
- L20 ANSWER 3 OF 24 MEDLINE on STN
- TI Role of **thalamic** phospholipase C[beta]4 mediated by metabotropic glutamate receptor type 1 in inflammatory pain.
- L20 ANSWER 4 OF 24 MEDLINE on STN
- TI Group I metabotropic glutamate receptors in the monkey striatum: subsynaptic association with glutamatergic and dopaminergic afferents.
- L20 ANSWER 5 OF 24 MEDLINE on STN
- TI 2,4-Dicarboxy-pyrroles as selective non-competitive mGluR1 antagonists: further characterization of 3,5-dimethyl pyrrole-2,4-dicarboxylic acid 2-propyl ester 4-(1,2,2-trimethyl-propyl) ester and structure-activity relationships.
- L20 ANSWER 6 OF 24 MEDLINE on STN
- TI Effect of phospholipase Cbeta4 lacking in **thalamic** neurons on electroencephalogram.
- L20 ANSWER 7 OF 24 MEDLINE on STN
- TI Induction mechanisms for L-LTP at **thalamic** input synapses to the lateral amygdala: requirement of mGluR5 activation.
- L20 ANSWER 8 OF 24 MEDLINE on STN
- TI Completing the corticofugal loop: a visual role for the corticogeniculate type 1 metabotropic glutamate receptor.
- L20 ANSWER 9 OF 24 MEDLINE on STN
- TI Up-regulation of metabotropic glutamate receptor 3 mRNA expression in the cerebral cortex of monoarthritic rats.
- L20 ANSWER 10 OF 24 MEDLINE on STN
- TI Expression of metabotropic glutamate receptors mRNA in the thalamus and brainstem of monoarthritic rats.
- L20 ANSWER 11 OF 24 MEDLINE on STN
- TI Human TREK2, a 2P domain mechano-sensitive K+ channel with multiple regulations by polyunsaturated fatty acids, lysophospholipids, and Gs, Gi, and Gq protein-coupled receptors.

- L20 ANSWER 12 OF 24 MEDLINE on STN
- TI Differential distribution of metabotropic glutamate receptor subtype mRNAs in the **thalamus** of the rat.
- L20 ANSWER 13 OF 24 MEDLINE on STN
- TI Metabotropic glutamate receptor mRNA expression in the schizophrenic thalamus.
- L20 ANSWER 14 OF 24 MEDLINE on STN
- TI Differential expression of glutamate receptors by the dopaminergic neurons of the primate striatum.
- L20 ANSWER 15 OF 24 MEDLINE on STN
- TI Role of metabotropic glutamate receptor subtype mGluR1 in brief nociception and central sensitization of primate STT cells.
- L20 ANSWER 16 OF 24 MEDLINE on STN
- TI A monoclonal antibody shows discrete cellular and subcellular localizations of mGluR1 alpha metabotropic glutamate receptors.
- L20 ANSWER 17 OF 24 MEDLINE on STN
- TI Ultrastructural localization suggests that retinal and cortical inputs access different metabotropic glutamate receptors in the lateral geniculate nucleus.
- L20 ANSWER 18 OF 24 MEDLINE on STN
- TI The function of metabotropic excitatory amino acid receptors in synaptic transmission in the **thalamus**: studies with novel phenylglycine antagonists.
- L20 ANSWER 19 OF 24 MEDLINE on STN
- TI Metabotropic glutamate receptors are differentially regulated during development.
- L20 ANSWER 20 OF 24 MEDLINE on STN
- TI Changes in metabotropic glutamate receptor mRNA levels following global ischemia: increase of a putative presynaptic subtype (mGluR4) in highly vulnerable rat brain areas.
- L20 ANSWER 21 OF 24 MEDLINE on STN
- TI Differential localization of phosphoinositide-linked metabotropic glutamate receptor (mGluR1) and the inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate receptor in rat brain.
- L20 ANSWER 22 OF 24 MEDLINE on STN
- TI Signal transduction, pharmacological properties, and expression patterns of two rat metabotropic glutamate receptors, mGluR3 and mGluR4.
- L20 ANSWER 23 OF 24 MEDLINE on STN
- TI Distribution of the mRNA for a metabotropic glutamate receptor (mGluR1) in the central nervous system: an in situ hybridization study in adult and developing rat.
- L20 ANSWER 24 OF 24 MEDLINE on STN
- TI Cellular localization of a metabotropic glutamate receptor in rat brain.
- => d 5 abs bib
- L20 ANSWER 5 OF 24 MEDLINE on STN
- AB Following the disclosure of 3,5-dimethyl pyrrole-2,4-dicarboxylic acid 2-propyl ester 4-(1,2,2-trimethyl-propyl) ester [3,5-dimethyl PPP] as a potent and selective mGluR1 non-competitive antagonist, we

report here further in vivo characterization of this important tool and disclose the investigation of the C-5 position, which led to very potent compounds.

- AN 2003271664 MEDLINE
- DN PubMed ID: 12798316
- TI 2,4-Dicarboxy-pyrroles as selective non-competitive mGluR1 antagonists: further characterization of 3,5-dimethyl pyrrole-2,4-dicarboxylic acid 2-propyl ester 4-(1,2,2-trimethyl-propyl) ester and structure-activity relationships.
- AU Micheli Fabrizio; Di Fabio Romano; Bordi Fabio; Cavallini Palmina; Cavanni Paolo; Donati Daniele; Faedo Stefania; Maffeis Micaela; Sabbatini Fabio Maria; Tarzia Giorgio; Tranquillini Maria Elvira
- CS GlaxoSmithKline Medicine Research Centre, Via Fleming 4, 37135, Verona, Italy.. fabio@gsk.com
- SO Bioorganic & medicinal chemistry letters, (2003 Jul 7) Vol. 13, No. 13, pp. 2113-8.

 Journal code: 9107377. ISSN: 0960-894X.
- CY England: United Kingdom
- DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
- LA English
- FS Priority Journals
- EM 200403
- ED Entered STN: 20030612

Last Updated on STN: 20040302 Entered Medline: 20040301

=> d 18 abs bib

- L20 ANSWER 18 OF 24 MEDLINE on STN
- AB The phenylglycines 3-hydroxyphenylglycine, 4-carboxy-3-hydroxyphenylglycine (4C3HPG), 4-carboxyphenylglycine (4CPG) and alpha-methyl-4-carboxyphenylglycine (MCPG) were evaluated as putative selective antagonists of metabotropic glutamate receptors on single neurones of the ventrobasal thalamus of rats, with a view to using these compounds as tools to elucidate synaptic mechanisms in this brain area. The S-isomers of the latter three compounds were found to reduce excitations evoked by iontophoretically applied 1S,3R-ACPD, but not those evoked by ionotropic excitatory amino receptor agonists. When the antagonists were tested against sensory synaptic responses of ventrobasal neurones, it was found that responses evoked by noxious thermal stimulation of the peripheral receptive field were reduced in parallel with responses to 1S,3R-ACPD. In contrast, responses of neurones evoked by non-noxious (air-jet) stimuli were not reduced by the phenylglycine antagonists and 4C3HPG was found to enhance such responses, possibly by a presynaptic action mediated via mGluR2 receptors. The reductions of nociceptive responses are discussed in the context of antagonism of mGluR1 receptors, which are known to be numerous in the thalamus and located on post-synaptic dendrites. The involvement of such receptors in the nociceptive responses of thalamic neurones may be of considerable functional significance.
- AN 95375680 MEDLINE
- DN PubMed ID: 7647700
- TI The function of metabotropic excitatory amino acid receptors in synaptic transmission in the **thalamus**: studies with novel phenylglycine antagonists.
- AU Salt T E; Eaton S A
- CS Department of Visual Science, Institute of Ophthalmology, London, U.K.
- SO Neurochemistry international, (1994 May) Vol. 24, No. 5, pp. 451-8. Journal code: 8006959. ISSN: 0197-0186.
- CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
- DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
- LA English

FS Priority Journals

EM 199509

ED Entered STN: 19951005

Last Updated on STN: 19951005 Entered Medline: 19950928

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- 5. Not already be in use as a saved name,
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- 7. Not have the form of an L-number (Lnnn).

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- 2. Have 1-12 characters,
- 3. Contain only letters (A-Z) and numbers (0-9),
- 4. End with /Q for a query (search profile, structure, or screen set), /A for an answer set, or /L for an L-number list.
- 5. Not already be in use as a saved name,
- 6. Not be END, SAV, SAVE, SAVED
- 7. Not have the form of an L-number (Lnnn).

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=> exit

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CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE ENTRY SESSION -2.21

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 09:03:59 ON 21 MAR 2006